

APPENDIX 32—HAZARD MANAGEMENT AND RESOURCE RESTORATION PROGRAM

The Hazard Management and Resource Restoration Program (HMRRP) is an administrative program with emphasis on management of hazards on public lands to reduce risks to visitors and employees, restore contaminated lands, and carry out emergency response actions.

HMRRP OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the HMRRP are—

- To identify and control imminent hazards or threats to human health and/or the environment from hazardous substance releases on public lands.
- To promote working partnerships with states, counties, communities, other Federal agencies, and the private sector to prevent pollution and minimize hazardous waste on public lands.
- To provide hazardous materials management training to BLM employees and educate public land users concerning laws, rules, and standards.
- To require potentially responsible parties to undertake response actions and to pay their fair share or face cost recovery.
- To encourage public collaboration in environmental decision making.
- To inventory, assess, and manage the cleanup of hazardous substance release sites on public lands that present a potential risk to human health and/or the environment, and to promote healthy ecosystems.
- To assure that solid and hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities that might affect public lands are properly located, designed and constructed, consistent with the law, and to prohibit Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) temporary storage facilities on public lands.
- To reduce hazardous waste produced by BLM activities and from authorized uses of public lands through waste minimization programs that include recycling; reuse; substitution; and other innovative, safe, and cost-effective methods of pollution prevention.
- To ensure that authorized activities on public lands comply with applicable Federal, state, and local laws, regulations, policies, guidance, and procedures.
- To assure appropriate review of authorized activities and application of effective management controls to correct weaknesses.

HMRRP MANDATES AND AUTHORITIES

The HMRRP operates under the following specific mandates and authorities:

Executive Order

- *13148—Greening of the Government Through Leadership in Environmental Management (2000)*

Federal Laws

- *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980*, as amended (42 USC 9601 et seq.)
- *Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976*, as amended (42 USC 6901 et seq.)
- *Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986*
- *Federal Facilities Compliance Act of 1992*
- *Oil Pollution Act of 1990*
- *Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970* (29 USC 651 et seq.)
- *Clean Water Act of 1972*, as amended (33 USC 1251 et seq.)
- *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976* (43 USC 1711-1712)
- *National Environmental Policy Act of 1972* (42 USC 4321)
- *Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974*, as amended (42 USC 300 et. seq.)
- *Recreational and Public Purposes Act of 1926*, as amended in 1988 (43 USC 869)

Manual Guidance

- BLM Manual Section 1703—Hazardous Materials Management
- BLM Manual Handbook H-1703-1—CERCLA Response Actions Handbook
- BLM Manual Handbook H-2101-4—Preacquisition Environmental Site Assessments

Regulations

- *National Contingency Plan Regulations* (40 CFR 300)
- *Natural Resource Damage Assessment Regulations* (43 CFR)

HMRRP RESPONSIBILITIES

HMRRP responsibilities are divided into the following categories.

1. Hazardous Waste Management

Hazardous waste management involves—

- Oversight of BLM-authorized activities that generate, use, transport, store, or dispose of hazardous waste.
- Response to and remediation of contamination from unauthorized activities. Response actions for hazardous waste sites will be in accordance with the *National Contingency Plan* (40 CFR 300) and the *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act*. As appropriate, BLM will coordinate with local Emergency Planning committees, the State of Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- Minimizing the generation or release of hazardous wastes and pollution on BLM-administered lands and facilities. Hazardous wastes produced by BLM activities will be reduced by waste minimization programs that include recycling, “green” product substitution, reuse, and other methods of pollution prevention. BLM also encourages lessees and operators to practice waste minimization.

Under current BLM policy, no public land will be leased or permitted for storage, treatment, or disposal of hazardous waste, and public land will not be leased for sanitary landfills. However, land may be sold or exchanged for these purposes under an appropriate land action.

2. Hazard Management

Hazardous management involves mitigating various physical and environmental hazards present on BLM lands. Illegal solid waste dumping continues to be a problem on BLM-administered lands. Once located, these dumps are removed to reduce the attraction of addition dumping (which may include hazardous wastes) and minimize safety hazards. On abandoned mine sites, safety concerns include open adits, vertical shafts, abandoned equipment and structures, and explosives.

3. Emergency Response

Emergency response includes responding to contaminant releases (hazardous materials and petroleum) that pose imminent danger to human health and safety, or the environment. The Rawlins Field Office maintains an *Oil, Gas, and Hazardous Substances Spill Plan* that outlines specific response guidance for contaminant releases.

4. Liability and Risk Management

Liability and risk management involves—

- Limiting liabilities to the Government associated with hazardous material contamination on public lands.
- Evaluating the risks to human health and safety, and the environment associated with BLM programs that involve hazardous materials.

BLM policy requires identifying responsible individuals liable for hazardous substance releases on public lands. After identification, BLM will ensure that the responsible individuals clean up the contamination or reimburse BLM for incurred cleanup costs.

5. Program Support

Program support involves—

- Reviewing other BLM program plans or actions to ensure environmental and regulatory compliance. One of the highest potential sources for contaminant releases in the RMPPA is oil/gas development and associated transportation-related activities (pipelines, tanker trucks, service vehicles). Detailed management actions specific to hazardous materials usage are included as part of environmental analyses conducted for specific oil and gas field activities. In addition, to prevent or minimize environmental damage, BLM attaches stipulations to permits. Oil/gas operations and associated transportation activities also must comply with various local, state, and Federal regulations designed to reduce the potential for contaminant release and providing responsibilities for cleanup activities.
- Providing specific technical and regulatory information on hazardous material issues.

- Conducting environmental site assessments in support of realty actions and land tenure adjustments as per BLM Manual H- 2101-4 (Preacquisition Environmental Site Assessments).

Implementation of BLM activities and BLM-permitted activities is controlled through stipulations and monitoring so that actions comply with applicable Federal, state, and local laws, regulations, policies, guidance, and procedures for hazardous materials generation, use, storage, treatment, transportation, and disposal. Violations through accidental occurrences or noncompliance are possible, however the stipulations require mitigation of releases in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Although industrial operations are regulated to minimize potential spills, accidents cannot be eliminated. Monitoring, oversight, and review of authorized activities, coupled with effective management controls, reduce the severity of impacts from releases. The HMRRP will continue to respond to contaminant releases (hazardous materials and petroleum) that pose imminent danger to human health and safety or to the environment.

The HMRRP will manage and respond to foreseeable hazards on public lands in the same manner as existing management. The program will continue to emphasize protection of public health, safety, and the environment, and compliance with the related laws, regulations, and policies.